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Annex

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TI - REMEDY FOR DEMENTIA  
AB - PURPOSE: To obtain a remedy for dementia, consisting of Platycodi Radix, Schizandrae Fructus, Asparagi Radix, Ophiogonis Tuber, Polygalae Radix and Ganoderma lucidum Karst., etc., at a specific weight ratio and capable of exhibiting remarkable effects on Alzheimer type and cerebrovascular dementias in a relatively short time without showing toxic side effects.  
- CONSTITUTION: A remedy containing Platycodi Radix (1 wt. ratio), Schizandrae Radix (1.7 wt. ratio), Asparagi Radix (2 wt. ratio), Ophiogonis Tuber (3 wt. ratio), Polygalae Radix (2 wt. ratio), Zizyphi Spinosi Semen (3 wt. ratio), Biotae Semen (1.7 wt. ratio), Calami Rhizoma (3 wt. ratio), Ginseng Radix (3 wt. ratio), Scrophulariae Radix (3 wt. ratio), Salviae Miltorrhizae Radix (2 wt. ratio), Ligustici Radix (2 wt. ratio), Rehmanniae Rhizoma (2 wt. ratio), Hoelen (3 wt. ratio), Coptidis Rhizoma (1 wt. ratio), Uncariae Ramulus et Uncus (3 wt. ratio), Chrysanthemi Flos (1.7 wt. ratio) and Ganoderma lucidum Karst. (1.7 wt. ratio) as ingredients. The above-mentioned drug is preferably orally administered by extracting a mixture of the afore-mentioned ingredients with a solvent (e.g. water).  
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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : TASHIRO TSURATAKA

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(72)Inventor : TASHIRO TSURATAKA

OTAKE NOZOMI

OKABE TETSUO

MIYAO KOHEI

## (54) REMEDY FOR DEMENTIA

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To obtain a remedy for dementia, consisting of Platycodi Radix, Schizandrae Fructus, Asparagi Radix, Ophiogonis Tuber, Polygalae Radix and Ganoderma lucidum Karst., etc., at a specific weight ratio and capable of exhibiting remarkable effects on Alzheimer type and cerebrovascular dementias in a relatively short time without showing toxic side effects.

**CONSTITUTION:** A remedy containing Platycodi Radix (1 wt. ratio), Schizandrae Radix (1.7 wt. ratio), Asparagi Radix (2 wt. ratio), Ophiogonis Tuber (3 wt. ratio), Polygalae Radix (2 wt. ratio), Zizyphi Spinosi Semen (3 wt. ratio), Biotae Semen (1.7 wt. ratio), Calami Rhizoma (3 wt. ratio), Ginseng Radix (3 wt. ratio), Scrophulariae Radix (3 wt. ratio), Salviae Miltorrhizae Radix (2 wt. ratio), Ligustici Radix (2 wt. ratio), Rehmanniae Rhizoma (2 wt. ratio), Hoelen (3 wt. ratio), Coptidis Rhizoma (1 wt. ratio), Uncariae Ramulus et Uncus (3 wt. ratio), Chrysanthemi Flos (1.7 wt. ratio) and Ganoderma lucidum Karst. (1.7 wt. ratio) as ingredients. The above-mentioned drug is preferably orally administered by extracting a mixture of the aforementioned ingredients with a solvent (e.g. water).

## LEGAL STATUS

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(54) Title of the invention Preparation for treating dementia  
(21) Patent application H1-6419  
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(72) Inventor	Tsurataka TASHIRO	Momiji-oka 3-21-1, Fuchuu-shi, Tokyo
(72) Inventor	Nozomi OTAKE	Higashi-Ikeburo 4-3-15, Noborijima-ku, Tokyo
(72) Inventor	Tetsuo OKABE	Yayoi 2-10-11-301, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
(72) Inventor	Kohei MIYAO	1402 Fuamiiru Honkyo, Mukeoka 1-20-6, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
(71) Applicant	Tsurataka TASHIRO	Momiji-oka 3-21-1, Fuchuu-shi, Tokyo

## Specification

### 1. Title of the invention

Preparation for treating dementia

### 2. Scope of patent claim

A preparation for treating dementia comprising Platycodi radix (1), Schizandrae chinensis fructus (1.7), Asparagi cochinchinensis radix (2), Ophiogonis tuber (3), Polygalae radix (2), Zizyphi spinosi semen (3), Biotae orientalis semen (1.7), Calami rhizoma (3), Ginseng radix (3), Scrophulariae ningpoensis radix (3), Salviae miltorrhizae radix (2), Angelicae sinensis radix (2), Rehmanniae radix (2), Sclerotium poriae cocos (3), Coptidis rhizoma (1), Uncariae ramulus et uncus (3), Chrysanthemi morifolii flos (1.7) and Ganoderma lucidum karst (1.7) (where the numbers in brackets denote weight proportions).

### 3. Detailed description of the invention

#### [Field of industrial use]

The present invention relates to a preparation for treating dementia

#### [Prior art]

Various preparations for treating dementia are already known. However as yet none is satisfactory due to reasons such as side effects.

Traditional Chinese medical formulations include a formulation known as "*Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan*" (Emperor's Teapills) which is mentioned in the "*Shi Yi De Xiao Fang*" compiled by *Wei Chi Lin* of the Chinese Yuan (Mongol) dynasty (over 600 years ago).

However, insofar as the effects of this formulation are concerned, it is only considered [suitable] for use in treating anxiety, sleeplessness and palpitations, and hardly any other [effects] are known in Japan.

Further, where traditional Chinese medicine formulations are concerned, in some cases the effects can be transformed by slight changes in the relative proportions of the constituent components. For example, *Gui Zhi Tang* (Cinnamon-Branch Decoction) (Cinnamomi Ramulus 4, Peony 4, Zizyphi jujubae fructus 4, Zingiberis recens rhizoma 4, Radix glycyrrhizae uralensis 1) is known as a preparation for colds of the most gentle type but, if the Cinnamomi Ramulus content is doubled, it is efficacious against severe headaches after cold lowering of heat (*Gui Zhi Jia Gui Tang*), while, if the Peony content is doubled, it becomes effective against bellyache and diarrhoea which are not believed to be connected in any way (*Gui Zhi Jia Shao Yao Tang*).

#### **[Summary of the invention]**

The present inventors arrived at a formulation which is effective against dementia by revising the constitution of the constituents of "*Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan*" mentioned above.

More specifically, the present invention relates to a preparation for treating dementia comprising Platycodi radix (1), Schizandrae chinensis fructus (1.7), Asparagi cochinchinensis radix (2), Ophiogonis tuber (3), Polygalae radix (2), Zizyphi spinosi semen (3), Biotae orientalis semen (1.7), Calami rhizoma (3), Ginseng radix (3), Scrophulariae ningpoensis radix (3), Salviae miltorrhizae radix (2), Angelicae sinensis radix (2), Rehmanniae radix (2), Sclerotium poriae cocos (3), Coptidis rhizoma (1), Uncariae ramulus et uncus (3), Chrysanthemi morifolii flos (1.7) and Ganoderma lucidum karst (1.7) (where the numbers in brackets denote weight proportions).

With the preparation of the present invention, it is preferable that a solvent such as water is used to extract a mixture of the components mentioned above, and that the extract is administered orally. For example, a mixture of finely cut Platycodi radix (1), Schizandrae chinensis fructus (1.7), Asparagi cochinchinensis radix (2), Ophiogonis tuber (3), Polygalae radix (2), Zizyphi spinosi semen (3), Biotae orientalis semen (1.7), Calami rhizoma (3), Ginseng radix (3), Scrophulariae ningpoensis radix (3), Salviae miltorrhizae radix (2), Angelicae sinensis radix (2), Rehmanniae radix (2), Sclerotium poriae cocos (3), Coptidis rhizoma (1), Uncariae ramulus et uncus (3), Chrysanthemi morifolii flos (1.7) and Ganoderma lucidum karst (1.7) (where the numbers in brackets denote weight proportions) is placed in a container, water is poured in in an amount of between 10 and 20 times the weight of the mixture 1, heating is carried out to boil down to half the weight, the product is filtered and the

resulting filtrate is used. Alternatively, one can remove the water fraction from the resulting filtrate to obtain a solid active component, and can use the active component as it is, or using a common method in the form of an oral administration such as granules or a powder or tablets.

In adults, the daily dose of the preparation of the present invention is a product extracted as described above from a mixture of *Platycodi radix* 1 g, *Schizandrae chinensis fructus* 1.7 g, *Asparagi cochinchinensis radix* 2 g, *Ophiogonis tuber* 3 g, *Polygalae radix* 2 g, *Zizyphi spinosi semen* 3 g, *Biotae orientalis semen* 1.7 g, *Calami rhizoma* 3 g, *ginseng radix* 3 g, *Scrophulariae ningpoensis radix* 3 g, *Salviae miltorrhizae radix* 2 g, *Angelicae sinensis radix* 2 g, *Rehmanniae radix* 2 g, *Sclerotium poriae cocos* 3 g, *Coptidis rhizoma* 1 g, *Uncariae ramulus et uncus* 3 g, *Chrysanthemi morifolii flos* 1.7 g and *Ganoderma lucidum karst* 1.7 g. Also, this dose is split and taken at two or three different times over a day.

Examples which can be mentioned of forms of dementia against which the preparation of the present invention is effective include Alzheimer's and cerebrovascular dementia. The preparation of the present invention exhibits marked effects against these dementias in a relatively short time without exhibiting any harmful side effects.

There is no evidence that the preparation of the present invention is toxic within the abovementioned usage range.

#### **[Embodiments]**

Embodiments are now given.

#### **Embodiment 1**

A mixture of finely cut *Platycodi radix* 1 g, *Schizandrae chinensis fructus* 1.7 g, *Asparagi cochinchinensis radix* 2 g, *Ophiogonis tuber* 3 g, *Polygalae radix* 2 g, *Zizyphi spinosi semen* 3 g, *Biotae orientalis semen* 1.7 g, *Calami rhizoma* 3 g, *Ginseng radix* 3 g, *Scrophulariae ningpoensis radix* 3 g, *Salviae miltorrhizae radix* 2 g, *Angelicae sinensis radix* 2 g, *Rehmanniae radix* 2 g, *Sclerotium poriae cocos* 3 g, *Coptidis rhizoma* 1 g, *Uncariae ramulus et uncus* 3 g, *Chrysanthemi morifolii flos* 1.7 g and *Ganoderma lucidum karst* 1.7 g (total 39.8 g) was placed in a container, and 600 cc of water was poured in. The container was heated for about 1 hour, and the amount of water was halved. The content was filtered and the filtrate was collected.

#### **Embodiment 2**

Woman aged 76 years. Alzheimer's dementia. Main complaints: poor heart, blood pressure fluctuating up and down, poor bladder, prone to diarrhoea, lack of appetite, and walking about by herself. The filtrate obtained in Embodiment 1 was used as the daily dose,

which was administered on two different occasions over a day. After 6 months, she was no longer walking about by herself and the blood pressure was stable.

Patent Applicant      Tsurataka TASHIRO

## Translator's Notes

### Japanese Patent Kokai H 2-188528

*The following points were noted during the course of the above translation.*

#### Plant names

It will be noted that, in the English translation, the names of a number of the constituent elements in the formulation of the invention differ from the names given in the English-language abstract provided with the Japanese. Where names have been changed, this has been done following a Web search, notably with reference to the following three sites:

[http://alternativehealing.org/chinese\\_herbs\\_dictionary.htm](http://alternativehealing.org/chinese_herbs_dictionary.htm)

<http://www.craneherb.com>

<http://www.botanicum.com>

While the reliability of these sites could not be confirmed, insofar as they overlap they seem to agree with each other as to plant names and to mostly agree with the translations supplied in the abstract.

In so far as the component *Dang Gui* is concerned, it has been assumed that the Web sites are more authoritative than the Abstract and that the translation should be "*Angelicae sinensis radix*" (rather than "*Ligustici radix*").

Where a translation could not be found on the Web, the Abstract has been assumed to be authoritative.

Should it be useful, pictures of a number of herbs can be found at:

[http://reneegreenberg.com/drdude\\_herbsp.html](http://reneegreenberg.com/drdude_herbsp.html)

#### "Compiled"

In the second paragraph of the "Prior art" section, the translation "compiled" could not be confirmed due to the legibility of the text available for translation.

#### Translator's insertions

Also in the second paragraph of the "Prior art" section, the terms "suitable" and "effects" are not in the Japanese and have been inserted by the translator. Hence the use of square brackets.

#### "Cold lowering of heat"

The phrase "cold lowering of heat" is a literal translation. It is not clear if this is a technical term used in Chinese medicine or not. (The term "cold" is as in "common cold" and not "cold as ice").

## ⑫ 公開特許公報(A)

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審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全2頁)

⑮ 発明の名称 痴呆症治療薬

⑯ 特 願 平1-6419

⑰ 出 願 平1(1989)1月13日

⑱ 発 明 者	田 代	連 貴	東京都府中市紅葉丘3丁目21番1号
⑱ 発 明 者	大 岳	望	東京都豊島区東池袋4丁目3番15号
⑱ 発 明 者	岡 部	哲 郎	東京都文京区弥生2丁目10番11号301
⑱ 発 明 者	宮 尾	興 平	東京都文京区向丘1丁目20番6号 ファミール本郷1402
⑱ 出 願 人	田 代	連 貴	東京都府中市紅葉丘3丁目21番1号

## 明 細 書

## 1. 発明の名称

痴呆症治療薬

## 2. 特許請求の範囲

桔梗(1)、五味子(1.7)、天門冬(2)、  
 麦門冬(3)、遠志(2)、酸枣仁(3)、栝子  
 仁(1.7)、石菖蒲(3)、人參(3)、玄参  
 (3)、丹参(2)、当归(2)、地黄(2)、  
 茯苓(3)、黄连(1)、钩藤(3)、菊花(1.7)  
 及び益母草(1.7)(但し括弧内の数字  
 は重量比を表す)よりなる痴呆症治療薬。

## 3. 発明の詳細な説明

## 〔医薬上の利用分野〕

本発明は、痴呆症治療薬に関する。

## 〔従来の技術〕

痴呆症を治療する薬剤としては、種々のものが知られている。しかしながら、副作用の点などから、まだ満足できるものはない。

漢方の処方の中に、「天王補心丹」という処方があり、これは中国元朝(600年以上前)時代

の危亦林が撰した「世医得効方」に収まっている。しかしながら、この処方の効能は、単に不安、不眠、心悸亢進の治療に用いられるものとされているに過ぎず、その上我が国では殆ど知られていない。

また、漢方処方では、その構成成分の分量比を僅かに変更するだけで、作用が一変する場合がある。一例を挙げれば、桂枝湯(桂枝4、芍薬4、大枣4、生姜4、甘草1)は、最も穏やかな感冒に対する薬剤として知られているが、このなかの桂枝の量を2倍にすれば、感冒下熱後の激しい頭痛に効き(桂枝加桂湯)、また芍薬の量を2倍にすると、全く関係のないと思われる腹痛、下痢に有効となる(桂枝加芍薬湯)。

## 〔発明の概要〕

本発明者は、前記の「天王補心丹」の構成を補正して痴呆症に有効な処方を見いだした。

即ち、本発明は、桔梗(1)、五味子(1.7)、天門冬(2)、麦門冬(3)、遠志(2)、酸枣仁(3)、栝子仁(1.7)、石菖蒲(3)、



人參(3)、玄參(3)、丹參(2)、當歸(2)、地黃(2)、茯苓(3)、黃連(1)、釣藤(3)、菊花(1.7)及び靈芝(1.7)(但し括弧内の数字は重量比を表わす)よりなる痴呆症治療薬に関する。

本発明の薬剤では、前記の成分の混合物を溶媒例えば水により抽出して経口投与するのが好ましい。例えば、桔梗(1)、五味子(1.7)、天門冬(2)、麦門冬(3)、遠志(2)、酸漿仁(3)、栝子仁(1.7)、石菖根(3)、人參(3)、玄參(3)、丹參(2)、當歸(2)、地黃(2)、茯苓(3)、黃連(1)、釣藤(3)、菊花(1.7)及び靈芝(1.7)(但し括弧内の数字は重量比を表わす)の細切した混合物を容器に入れ、混合物1重量当たり10~20倍の容量の水を注ぎ、加熱して半量に煮詰め、濾過し、得られた濾液を用いる。又は、得られた濾液から水分を除いて固体の活性成分を取得し、この活性成分をそのまま、又は常法により経口投与の形例えば顆粒又は粉末、錠剤の形にして用い

ることができる。

本発明の薬剤の成人に対する1日量は、桔梗1g、五味子1.7g、天門冬2g、麦門冬3g、遠志2g、酸漿仁3g、栝子仁1.7g、石菖根3g、人參3g、玄參3g、丹參2g、當歸2g、地黃2g、茯苓3g、黃連1g、釣藤3g、菊花1.7g及び靈芝1.7gの混合物から前述のようにして抽出したものである。そして、これを1日に2又は3回に分けて服用する。

本発明の薬剤が有効な痴呆症としては、例えばアルツハイマー型及び脳血管性の痴呆症が挙げられる。本発明の薬剤は、これら疾患に対して、有害な副作用を示すことなしに比較的短い期間に有効を示す。

本発明の薬剤には、前記の使用範囲において毒性は認められない。

#### [実施例]

次に、実施例を示す。

#### 実施例 1

桔梗1g、五味子1.7g、天門冬2g、麦門

冬3g、遠志2g、酸漿仁3g、栝子仁1.7g、石菖根3g、人參3g、玄參3g、丹參2g、當歸2g、地黃2g、茯苓3g、黃連1g、釣藤3g、菊花1.7g及び靈芝1.7gの細切した混合物(合計39.8g)を容器に入れ、これに水600ccを注いだ。容器を約1時間加熱し、水の量を半分にした。内容物を濾過し濾液を得た。

#### 実施例 2

76才の女性。アルツハイマー型痴呆。主訴として、心臓が痛く、血圧が上下に変動し、膀胱が痛く、下痢し易く、食欲不振であって、一人で出歩く。実施例1で得た濾液を1日量とし、1日にこれを2回に分けて服用した。6箇月後には、一人で出歩くこともなく、血圧も一定となった。

特許出願人 田代通貴

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